Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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From the Saturday Evening Post.

MY FLUTE.

My Flute now lies neglected by,
No more I tune its softest lays,
As once I did, when *Market St.*
In early years, and happier days.

Yes! I have taken them to the glen,
And sweetly wooed a listening ear,
Have told my notes with pleasure then;
But those last lost such charms for me.

At evening, 'round the social fire,
My notes would lure my hearers aweel,
When ready to such tu never tire,
"The Twilight Dew," and "Isabel."

Arising through the gentle Fall-way,
Beneath the clear and silver moon,—
Through wild *Arcadia's* forest dell, "Away,
With "Countess Laura," or "Bonny Doon."

And make the glen to echo round—
The notes on every breath natwine—
And mouth the dances with the sound
Of "Home Sweet Home," or "Auld Lang Syne."

Or on the scene's charming sheet,
At evening, I could delight each tier,
When all was silent save its note,
And clear it swelled o'er "Lake of Neal."

And on the vale, where gently blows
At summer's eve, the coming gale—
Where every flower of fragrance grows,
Was loved "The Light Guitar."

And where the mountain paths are worn,
If they could speak, how oft they'd tell,
How I, "Rob Roy" and "Bonnie Dundee,"
And lickie "Dalkeith's Bonny Bell."

Many a summer's eve in June
I've sung a score of pleasing airs,
"Ye banks and braes of Bonnie Doon,"
And pla ness "Highland Mourrel Boy."

And when upon the glassy sea,
My "Bonnie Boat" would glide away,
I've leaned reclined "White, Lady Weir"
And sung the soul "Mariner's Wife."

"Away with Melancholy," then
Would o'er the silent waters flow,
And I'd awake the echoing strain
Of "The Rose Tree" and "The Light Side."

And when the daylight laid the moon
Upon the glassy sea,
How oft I've play'd the "Hunter's Horn,"
The "Highland Lad," and "Berrattee."

At dusky eve, in twilight's shade,
Where trees upon the meadow laid,
And listen to the "Mountain Maid."

And when the "Evening Star" and "Rye"
And on the wood at eve is seen,
Until the moon in window last light,
And with its silver sheen,
And played "Oh! is the Stille Night."

And then, when audience brought a tear—
To chase that starting tear away
I've play'd the "Sweet Bird" and "Dr. Clare,"
And "Masters of Slender."

Such joys thou bringest to my gone days,
Which I cannot recall,
And even now I'll turn the lays
Once more, for "Home" and "Auld Lang Syne."

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE POWER OF SOUND.

Or The Influence of Melody on the Human Heart.

BY CHAS. MINT BARRETT.

There is a certain depression at times dwelling upon the mind of every one, which, although we seem quite absorbed in thought, without even the power of realizing its extent. Under such a fit of temper, how happy would we be to meet with a providence, or, that a wonderful wand might steal in upon the soul, and awaken it to action. Such a wand is music, which, although it may be observed in children; their imagination is strongly affected with and excited by music, as a person or instrument are varied, so they strike upon their particular fancy.

The original invention of musical instruments is ascribed to Jubal, whose name in early records in the book of Genesis, and it appears from the great antiquity of the art, that it is a science and indulgence to mankind, that he led them to the woods and deserts, and by reason of its charms to subdue the wild beasts of the forest; which story, according to some, and maybe true, signifies, that they subdued the savage nature with a barbarous people, who lived in caves in the woods and deserts, and by reason of society, persuaded them to build cities and govern themselves with a humane spirit, that before was of a fierce and brutal, but what impossible properly applied, can exhibit and soften the most savage nature to submission for turbulent passions, and appease the tumults and disorders of the mind, and reduce them to a calm and peaceful temper? Hence it is that legislators and philosophers made use of their lyres for the better enforcement of their precepts, which were likely to be carried away by any violent passion, and therefore they used to recite their verses and their instruments to proper notes, which exactly suited the temper of the mind, and when brought into them in perfect tranquility.

But the most proper use that can be made of music, is to employ it in acts of piety and devotion; as it has a natural tendency to heighten our love to God and the neighbor. It elevates the mind of the hearer, and fills him with contemplation and advances praise into rapture, and produces in us pleasing and instrumental impressions on the mind, than those which accompany any other method of religious worship. Even the very heathens ordained, that upon every sacrifice to their gods, there should be addressed to it hymns, accompanied with instrumental music, as we find in the Psalms of David, by the ministry of Moses, commanded the Israelites.

Thus we find that anciently and sacred instrumental music, in places of public worship, are of primitive usage, and greatly tend to raise our ideas, and make us anticipate the joys of Heaven. They enable us to look down with contempt upon all the little vanities of this world, and give us a notion of a more better.

And if the soul of man can be so wonderfully affected with those strains of music which human art in a single line of production much more will it be elevated by those, in which is exerted the whole power of harmony? All the soft ingredients on earth, the tender sympathies, and the most lofty union that nature knows, are but faint similitudes of the sanctity and grandeur of those divine enjoyments. Hope and languishing expectation are no more, and all desire is at last in full and complete fruition. Love reigns in eternal triumph; here it pursues every heart, and dwells on every tongue—

"They tune their golden lyres to the great name
Of Love—nought but love—time dwells there not.
Ten thousand echos thro' the light-some place,
Repeat the clear, but never melodious sound;
The light-some harpers sing to list'ning ears,
Hosan-nahs at their enchanting sound;
Th' Heav'ns or Heav'ns from dirt'y, imperfect love,
Return the same, and so for ever and for ever."

Indeed the power of sound is so astonishingly great over the human heart, that we cannot forbear recording two instances of its most powerful effects before we draw to a conclusion.

When Alexander, turned for food, was at a public festival, Timotheus unexpectedly struck up a martial sound. The hero was so transported with its influence, that he started in warlike fury, and called for his horse and his martial Sea." But by an instantaneous gentle note, the tumult of his mind was so suddenly quelled, that he sat down again, and resumed his repast again. "It marks the historian," was the conqueror of the world conquered by sound. "It is also when Caesar had resolved to punish Ingratus, the eloquence of Cicero so overcame him, that, from being terrible, he was brought to tremble, and had all resolution against his fellow citizens. If such is the influence of melody over the martial spirit, to the tender passions of love, how much more hearts are yet in harmony for every virtue, we would particularly recommend this beautiful accompaniment. Youth is the season of love and generous emotions. The heart should then, spontaneously, rise into admiration of what is great—glow with the love of what is fair, and excellent—and feel a sacred attachment to truth and goodness. Where can any object be found so proper for the exercise of these affections as THE AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSE, and the ATTRIBUTES? Untuned to veneration, can love entertain those feelings, or any reason why all his works every where display. I cannot but lament, that so few have had professions of music which, in this pleasing season of life, his benevolent hand presented to their view

Silk Intelligence.

CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

In the cultivation of the Mulberry and the rearing of the silk worm, there are no difficulties which cannot be overcome with very little study and observation. So simple and easy is the management of this worm, that children of ordinary capacity can give it all the assistance and attention necessary in its comfort and the completion of its labors. We reared the silk worm ourselves for three years, when a boy, and we can truly say that it was the most amusing employment we ever engaged in. We have reverted to the time as the most pleasant of our childhood. From two trees that were planted when the Mulberry was first introduced into New England, we reared from five to six thousand worms of a season, and without any of the knowledge which is to be obtained from books of foreign writers on the subject, or of the practical information which has been sent forth to the American public within the few past years. Our own experience induces us to advise all those who are fond of innocent, pleasant, and at the same time profitable employments, to turn their attention to the culture of the Mulberry and the rearing of the silk worm. Our climate and soil are well adapted to the business, and those who engage in it will be abundantly rewarded for their labor.—*Calhoun County Patriot.*

From the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener.

We have been pleased to learn that much attention has this year been given by our Jersey neighbors to the culture of silk, and that their labor has been abundantly rewarded. Although the first trees in Burlington was planted last spring, we learn that there are now growing there about 30,000 and that arrangements have been made for a vast increase in the course of next year.

Much doubt has been expressed in regard to the possibility of cultivating it in this country with advantage, when at France, Italy, and Asia, those who are engaged in its production earn very low wages, and are in a state of poverty. We have made some inquiry in regard to it, with a view to form a correct opinion of the prospects of those engaged therein and will now submit the result to our readers.

In Italy and France, the White mulberry tree is cultivated. It attains considerable height and the labor attendant upon the gathering of the leaves is great. The leaves are small, and the quantity required for the production of a given quantity of silk, is exceedingly great. In this country, the Morus Multicaulis has been adopted. This is a shrub which attains in the first year a height of four, five, or six feet, and its greatest height is probably eight or ten feet.

There are now growing in this country more than 13,000 of these trees—Burlington, from 8 to 12,000 of these trees—They bear numerous and very large leaves. The readers will see at once how vast is the difference between the quantity of labor required for gathering small leaves from trees of the size of peach trees, when the persons employed must of necessity use artificial means for placing themselves at the height required.

In the mode of feeding and of reeling, there have also been, we understand, considerable improvements tending to lessen the amount of labor required. A very important improvement has also been made in regard to hatching the eggs. In Europe, the whole are hatched at the same time and the business of feeding is limited to six weeks. It has been ascertained during the present season, that they may be kept back until they are wanted, and hatched at whatever time they are required. The consequence is, that successive crops are obtained from the same land during the whole season. Under the European system, three times the number of worms would be required to yield the same quantity of silk, because all the leaves would be removed in the first six weeks of the season, and the land would be unproductive from that time until the next year.—The various changes in the mode of cultivation that we have thus indicated will, we think, warrant the assertion that is made by those engaged in it, that it will be highly profitable here, although in other countries it is but moderately productive. These changes result from the application of capital and intelligence, and in the country whose wealth enables the people of the United States to make large wages from the culture and the manufacture of cotton, while in regard to cultivators and manufacturers, the people of India, which are difficult, a handful of rice for a day's labor.

We are informed that experiments have been made to ascertain the quantity of silk that may be obtained from this new tree, and that it has yielded sixty pounds. The value of a pound of raw silk, such as has been made this season at Burlington is $3.50. The labor of feeding and reeling is less than two dollars a pound, which would leave $2.50 per pound for the cultivator. Sixty pounds at $3.50 would give $210 per thousand trees. If the yield of the second year will be much greater.

We give these facts to our readers as the result of enquiries among the various persons engaged in the cultivation of this important commodity, the consumption of which, in the United States, is about ten millions of dollars; believing that they would be interested in having accurate information upon the subject. If further experience shall prove that the cultivation of silk is most extend rapidly, and the time is not far remote when we shall permit to Europe a larger amount of raw silk than will be required to pay for the commodities manufactured therefrom, so as to keep its cotton, the production in the which was unknown in this country half a century since.

Scientific Selections.

THE BRAIN.

Of the supposition that the brain is the organ of the intellectual powers, physiologists have been led from the progressions of the size of the and of its several regions in man and brutes in order to ascertain if a knowledge of such facts might serve for a basis for ascertaining which are the parts essential to mental action and which not. It has been supposed by some that the intellectual faculties may be in proportion to the absolute size of the brain; such an opinion is grounded on the fact, that the human brain is larger than that of the horse or ox. But on the other hand, the brain of the whale or of the elephant, taken in its whole mass, is larger than that of man; though the intelligence even of the elephant bears no proportion to that of the human mind. Again, the brain of the monkey or of the dog is smaller than that of the ox or the ass; yet with respect to their intellectual faculties the former approximate much more closely to man than the latter. Neither do the dispositions or qualities of animals appear to be connected with the absolute size of their brain for animals most different and even opposite in disposition may be found in the same class with reference to the size of this organ; the tiger and the lion, for instance, among quadrupeds, and among birds, the hawk and the pigeon.

It would appear probable from some instances that the proportional size of the brain with reference to the size of the body would give a more uniform result. Man has a cranium of one foot in length. A serpent eighteen feet in length, and a turtle that weighs from three hundred to five hundred pounds, have not any of them a quantity of substance in the head equal to half a ounce; and the slight degree of intellectual power manifested by these animals corresponds with such a proportion. But on examination it appears that the proportional size of the brain is not a more certain criterion than the absolute one. The brain of the elephant for instance is smaller in proportion to the body than that of any other quadruped; and yet what quadruped exceeds the elephant in sagacity? In order to arrange many of the inferior animals with man in this respect it is found that not only do different genera of the same order differ very widely from each other in the proportion of their brain to their body, as the bat and the fox; but that the proportion is sometimes intermediate to the degree of intellect of the animal; that, as far as we are capable of judging, the intellect of the fox is inferior to that of the bat; and yet the size of the brain of the former, proportionally to its body, is only one half greater than that of the latter. Occasionally the disproportion is still greater in different species of the same genus, and even in different varieties of the same species: thus in some dogs the brain compared with the body is as one to fifty, while in others it is as one to three hundredth.

Again, it appears that the brain of some of the inferior of the lowest orders in a class is proportionally larger than that of some of the genera of the highest orders. Thus, in the mammalia, the brain of the dolphin, which animal is in the lowest order of that class, is in proportion to its body four times as large as the brain of the ox, which is an animal of one of the highest orders. And the brain of the mouse and of the mole are nearly, if not quite as large, in proportion to their body, as that of the ox. Similar anomalies occure even in the second class, or birds; for the brain of the sparrow is in proportion to the body, as large as that of the eagle, than that of man.

Lastly, for it is unnecessary, and would be tedious, to enter further into the detail of this part of the subject, there does not appear to be any connection between the degree of intellectual faculties and the mutual proportions of the brain and nerves. for that of Spurzheim, a review of what has been advanced, that no criterion of the degree of intellect is found in the absolute size of the brain nor in its relative size, as compared with that of the body of the individual; nor in the relative size of its component parts, or of the whole of it, to the nerves.

LEAD MINES OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

Messrs. Editors—The mineral resources of this country, and its successful development, is a matter of exciting interest, and to every one who are directly interested, but to every inquiring mind. Hitherto, every thing connected with this progressively accidental causes, we have seen the primitive but wasteful mode of smelting by log heaps, and ash furnaces give way to European economized systems, attached by a corresponding rise in the prices of lead ore, and giving an impetus to mining and business by the increasing emigration of practicable miners. In the first place the advantages resulting from these circumstances, it becomes a matter of curious inquiry, whether our mines are not sets the same want of capital in this, are as usually is accorded by all other mining countries, for the successful development of mineral deposites. To the solution of this question, the following remarks are dedicated, and will, we believe, prove satisfactory to those who are acquainted with the mining region, and observant of the diversity of formation and character of mining veins.

In the first place the quantity of ore is generally poor; its operations are therefore devoid of that certain income inquiry, whether our mines are not sets the same want of capital in this, are as usually is accorded by all other mining countries, for the successful development of mineral deposites. To the solution of this question, the following remarks are dedicated, and will, we believe, prove satisfactory to those who are acquainted with the mining region, and observant of the diversity of formation and character of mining veins.

In the first place the quantity of ore is generally poor; its operations are therefore devoid of that certain income which is requisite to meet the current expenditures, its prodigality either leaves him unable, or pecuniarily embarrassed.

The first formation is deposited in beds, which are frequently separated from each other with rock, but which have been generally small veins running out to the surface, containing a reasonably large proportion of ore, which serves as a guide, and are indicative of the deposites beneath. These veins sometimes yield vast quantities of ores, and cannot be said to be exhausted until the rock is found to be barren. From the expenses incident to opening, it has been considered, in the absence of experience, that mines, lodes or shafts have been started by indigent miners, sunk some few feet, and abandoned as worthless, and abandoned by successive capitalists, and left for years, yet these lodes and shafts have been found to be rich in a degree unknown to the finder. Even where shafts have been sunk to the depth of 100 feet, and the

...espondence.

April 17th, 1838.

...ly intimated that the ...the proposition ...ing Bill, was on the ...t almost expected ...would be challenged ...not only on account ...in the southern section ...ments, and the difficul...ded, even without the ...ch a bill from the ...ssed. There ...tribes that might ...ch a bill as the ...tions of Gen. Jackson

...ore on the subject, ...ough a very different ...ion of the country. ...like a weight on ...ing through so ...many years past ...ion worthy absorbs ...ntrance manner. ...ways have been render...ing to the ...ts. He said nothing ...Bill was then, and ...tance, and with a sol...ion of the laws ...ubject to all correct...orality: but ...y and more justly, that ...which calls in ques...which compels an in...ion of the motives ...ng or being klled in a ...ch is the case with ...s of Mr. Smith.' And ...ld not be in order ...verbal violence which ...sanctioned? If Mr. Clay ...ld not be in order ...but he has made such a ...on this subject ...ses for one if morals...ns of the Presidency, for who ...But it is not ...s pretend it. Can it be ...ssion of the Senate ...ssing trait on the ...conations to and out ...s the greatest and best ...

JOHNSON'S SATURDAY
EVENING POST
PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, April 21, 1838.

THE SILK BILL.

We observe the American Sentinel has made the same mistake we did on the 7th inst., in saying the Bill passed "to promote the Culture of Silk." The clause giving a bounty of "50 cents for each pound of reeled silk, was omitted in both cases.

The exhibition of the beautiful paintings of the Philadelphia Artists and school of Design, now open at the Athenæum, appears to be a success, is well worthy of a visit. Many of the paintings have much merit, as even unpractised eyes can see, and we are proud to notice much success and judgment as to the selection of subjects. The discourse learnedly on the subject, but we found it rather too abstruse for us. Occasional specimens of young children are exhibited, and a fine view of London and the Thames, with Queen Victoria's Water Barge and attendants, engraved on a stone slab, is a curiosity in its way, better than those we ...

...ttee, on the case of Mr. ...ecord, have examined the ...ssed the unanimous re...ion to expel Graves ...charge made by Hon. ...John Sergeant, and ...relative thereto. It ap...Mr. Gholson, on the ...under oath, were present...ully allowed to state ...circumstantial evidence ...the fourth of the latter ...of the only question relative ...the most satisfactory ...and there is little for ...to be adopted by the Senate ...resolution of expulsion ...ds was ultimately mod...ed to censure. Graves ...years, to one dollar, and ...months in the prison, ...which was made the mo...ment, and was carried ...one section. Mr. Clay's ...re 71,000,000 acres sol...ed States, and that ...ve no public lands, on which ...would operate. The ...ter on the present month ...$15,500,000, and the ...$400,500,000; or to the ...which man, woman and ...of about $2.50, and to the ...further to show how ...ter and great was the ...ent effect. Mr. Buchan...ded. He did not ...ed the political object ...ed to vote for the ...to believe the new states ...ering them very well ...as to the conscience of ...ers who help them. ...ted States might also be ...ng what they can of what ...ey can get back. ...ent to the Yankees in other ...ed faster. Mr. Calhoun ...of sending to the States ...their respective treasu...ds of preventing an ...ent amount of the ...ecessities of the country; and every well supported and ...better to let the money ...ds of untrued experiment. ...ed to the proposition, ...ssary to save us from the ...ent banking system, ...believe there is no interest ...ffered such a result that ...importance with the in...ublic.

...breathings of war in ...ed. It was started by Mr. ...ntucky, and was pro...lenged outrage by Mr. Lucas ...Illinois, in a house in ...near Sixth street very much burnt. ...was locked at the time of the accident, ...ere was no one in the room at the time ...ey got to the spot by the cries of the unhappy ...She was conveyed to the hospital, but ...ed from her injuries.

COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.

...peration on the Valley Creek bridge ...ad was resumed on Tuesday last. Mr. ...the superintending engineer has in the ...ed all thirteen of the arches on the ...ed, and had concluded that ...ion was the strongest of the ...ff. Such a stey they had ...ed, which Mr. B. ...ly belonged to the House ...ed himself to the ...d Mr. Buchanan that they ...subject, and ...

...ber. Mr. B. appealed was ...de of the question. Mr. ...the Message ...ly abrupt and discour...ly by the demand through ...ed to the days ...examination of the money...or President's giving the ...Congress, while the two ...in an apparently succes...on. Mr. Clay's mind ...ained. Mr. Benton and ...ne remarks, both of them ...especially the former. But ...e in little sense for alarm, ...ed to be taken up in the ...duebtless this morning our

OUTRAGE.

A very disgraceful scene was lately displayed in the streets of Harrisburg, in which a member of the Legislature appeared to act a conspicuous part. It would seem, to speak in plain language, that Mr. S——, of Lonerse, is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and while in this state he sees a very respectable lady whom he several hours yesterday partly in favor of this bill, but mainly in reply to Mr. Biddle's letter, and that then had the privilege of a written speech in Congress, which is about all the privilege any of our members have. There was no one to follow Mr. G. and to-day not one would speak. Mr. Clay merely replied to some little inaccuracies about speaking, that he was very desirous to have the vote taken, that he might see whether a majority of the Senate would remove us the power assumed by the bill. The bill was silently laid over till to-morrow at the wish of its friends, at which time I am disposed to think it will find its end.

Mr. King has moved for an adjournment on the first Monday of June. A month later may be the time.

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19.

ASHES ... Pots, 75 ... 3 50
BEEF ... 8 75 9 00
BUTTER ...
BRISTLES ... 19@ 25
COFFEE ... 13
CANDLES ... 20 @ 22
CORDAGE ... 11@ 11½
COTTON ... 10 @ 12
DUCK ... 50 @ 55
FLOUR ... 5 50 @ 5 62½
Rye Flour ... 4 25 @ 4 37½
Corn Meal ... 3 75 @ 3 87½
FEATHERS ... 37½ @ 40
FISH ... Mackerel, No. 1 ... 11 50 12 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ... 9 50 @ 10 00
Mackerel, No. 3 ... 8 75 @ 9 00
Shad ... 5 50 @ 6 00
Herring ... 3 50 @ 4 00
GRAIN ... Wheat, red ... 1 30 @ 1 35
Wheat, white ... 1 35 @ 1 40
Rye ... 80 @ 85
Corn, yellow ... 60 @ 62½
Corn, white ... 58 @ 60
Oats ... 37½ @ 40
GROCERIES ... Coffee, Rio ... 11 @ 12
Sugar, brown ... 7½ @ 8
Sugar, loaf ... 11 @ 12
Sugar, lump ... 12 @ 13
Molasses ... 30 @ 32
HAY ... 75 @ 80
HEMP ... Russia, clean ... 9 @ 9½
Manilla ... 8 @ 8½
HIDES ... Dry ... 10 @ 11
Salted ... 6 @ 6½
IRON ... Pig, No. 1 ... 24 00 @ 25 00
Pig, No. 2 ... 22 00 @ 23 00
Bar, Swedes ... 5 25 @ 5 50
Bar, English ... 4 75 @ 5 00
Bar, American ... 4 75 @ 5 00
LEAD ... Bar ... 6 @ 6½
Pig ... 5 @ 5½
LIME ... 1 00 @ 1 12½
LUMBER ... Pine Boards ... 18 00 @ 20 00
Pine Plank ... 18 00 @ 20 00
Pine Timber ... 1 12½ @ 1 25
Hemlock Boards ... 12 00 @ 13 00
Hemlock Scantling ... 12 00 @ 13 00
Shingles ... 3 00 @ 3 50
Lath ... 1 50 @ 1 75
Palings ... 4 50 @ 5 00
Cedar Posts ... 12½ @ 15
Locust Posts ... 12½ @ 15
Red Cedar ... 30 @ 35
White Cedar ... 25 @ 30
Juniper ... 25 @ 30
Cypress ... 25 @ 30
Cedar Shingles ... 3 00 @ 3 50
Cypress Shingles ... 3 00 @ 3 50
MOLASSES ... 30 @ 32
NAILS ... 6d ... 5 @ 5½
4d ... 5½ @ 6
3d ... 6½ @ 7
OILS ... Linseed, Am. from Store ... 80 @ 85
Linseed, Am. from Vessels ... 75 @ 80
Linseed, English ... 1 00 @ 1 10
Whale ... 1 00 @ 1 10
Sperm ... 2 50 @ 2 75
Lard ... 1 00 @ 1 10
OPIUM duty 5 per cent ... 2 50 @ 2 75
PORK ... Mess ... 16 00 @ 16 50
Prime Mess ... 14 00 @ 14 50
Prime ... 12 00 @ 12 50
RICE ... 4 @ 4½
SALT ... Liverpool, fine ... 1 00 @ 1 10
Liverpool, coarse ... 75 @ 80
Turks Island ... 30 @ 32
SEEDS ... Clover ... 4 00 @ 4 50
Flaxseed ... 1 50 @ 1 62½
Timothy ... 2 50 @ 2 75
Herds' Grass ... 1 50 @ 1 75
SPIRITS ... Brandy ... 1 00 @ 1 10
Whiskey ... 30 @ 32
TALLOW ... 8 @ 8½
TOBACCO ... Kentucky ... 6 @ 8
Virginia ... 6 @ 8
WOOL ... Full blood Merino ... 50 @ 55
Half blood ... 45 @ 48
Common ... 40 @ 42

LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives on the 13th, when a resolution came up, for an appropriation to some local objects, Mr. Stevens offered an amendment, comprising the resolution passed by the Senate six weeks ago, protesting against the admission of Texas into the Union. The vote on this amendment was 48 yeas, and 36 nays, many of the friends of the original resolution, opposed the amendment, because they thought it would endanger the main proposition. The question was finally postponed. The bill providing for the employment of a moral instructor in the Eastern Penitentiary, was then taken up, and lost by an equal vote. In the Senate, the bank bill being in order, Dr. Borden, when his motion for the substitution of the bill of the House for that of the Senate came up, gave notice, that he intended to propose giving the United States Bank the power to issue five dollar notes, and to permit the other banks of the State to issue one, two and three-dollar notes.—Mr. Carpenter offered an amendment, to repeal the bill to bank directors of the State, and elect others in their place.

A very important bill has passed the Senate relative to the auditors of Bank Deposits: it provides that in the city and county of Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, not more than one half of the present directors of banks in those places shall be eligible for re-election at the two succeeding elections, who shall have been directors for five succeeding years. Not more than two-thirds in future are to be re-elected, nor any for a longer period than two years out of four. Not more than one partner of a firm, is to be a director of any bank of the State while it continues in business.

The commencement of new State works before the completion of those now in progress. It is plain, I am aware, that the only result of new works authorized by the bill, will be the sum of the West Branch Canal, the Kittanning Navigable Feeder, and the Pennsylvania Railroad forming altogether a distance of about forty miles, and involving ultimately the expenditure of a million or a million and a quarter of dollars. But, it should be borne in mind, that the sum would go far towards completing the Erie or the North Branch Canal, and would more than complete the Gettysburg Rail-road; and would thus render productive, a vast amount of capital invested, to the prosecution of which the State has already so deeply involved herself.

4. The embarrassed money manner in which the funds of the State are scattered among a great number of local objects. If it were proper at the present time to aid the different local projects and improvements of that character, which are urged by so many admitted, the principle should be observed into some system, and the appropriations in proportion to its population and other claims. The local appropriations of this bill, though they are profuse and various, are not open to this principle.

5. The absence from this, or any other bill of the session, of a provision to pay on existing and pressing claims against the State. Last winter, when the public works were in the utmost need, and the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the United States agreed to advance $200,000 at four per cent per annum, for the completion of a previous session, though not compelled to do so by the terms of the resolution. That money has not been repaid, and I cannot for a moment suppose that the omission to make provision for it by the present bill, or in any thing that is to succeed, if it is, it is the first instance in the history of Pennsylvania, of a suspension to pay or secure a former debt before contracting others. *6. The inadequate provision in the bill for the ...ess of appropriations beyond the means of the Treasury.* With unprecedented liberality the Legislature to compel one of the State banks to ...ister money to the Commonwealth at *four* per cent, it is supposed, for the purpose of this section, authorizing the Governor to borrow $400,000, *if any interest is to be paid* by it gets. Whatever truth there may be in the alleged inefficiency of bank influence, he is willing to accord a friendly leaning to the institution in question, but he cannot close his eyes to the impression that has fallen. For, when it is recollected, that the power to loan to the Commonwealth a specific sum, at four per cent when required by law, was a part of the bonus agreed to be given for last year's charter, it seems almost incredible that in preparing to compel her to do so, proceeds not to be received for two years to come, at 20 per cent, should be considered by the framers of the Constitution, as a sufficient inducement to the bank to ...ister money to the Commonwealth. It would be ...ing the difference on the bank in question, were the provision in the bill to be carried into effect, to have ...ndered a real subserviency to bank interest.

We can assure the gentleman who has taken unnecessary offence at the Song of the Drunkard, that no personal allusion was intended in ...im, as no information had reached us of his being particularly addicted to the vice in question. We are glad to support virtue, and never if possible, to injure any.

We regret to learn that the Hon. John Seargant, the able Representative of this city in Congress, has been confined to the house by illness.

A new weekly paper, called the Marengo Gazette, has been concentrated at Demopolis, Alabama.

William Coates, late first teller of the Bank of Montreal, has been tried and convicted in charge of stealing £..10,000 of the notes of said Bank. A reward of £..1,000 for the recovery of the stolen property is offered.

The New York Evening Star says, $75,000 in specie was shipped in a bank of that city, because it would command no premium.

CANADA.

Sir George Arthur, Governor of Canada, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward for Matthews, who were the first persons tried for High Treason at Toronto, a petition signed by 8000 persons was presented, asking the extension of a pardon. The execution took place on the morning of the twelfth inst. the bodies were delivered for dissection, though the wives and relatives of these patriots made the most every effort to obtain them. Four others were to be executed on the 20th, and seven at Hamilton on the 23d inst.

Dramatic Notices.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Mr. Maywood's benefit on Saturday night last, drew a full house, the interest of the occasion was much enhanced by the circumstance, that the daughter of this gentleman was to make her first appearance. The lady is of the middle stature, with a light, graceful figure, regular features, and a fine voice. Her reception was the most favorable, and the applause with which she was greeted, must have convinced those unacquainted with the audience where disposed to make every allowance for the embarrassment incident to a first appearance. Industry and assiduity will give her a high rank in the scale of histrionic fame, and enable her to fill a void now sensibly felt.

Mrs. Maywood is about to retire from the stage, to which she has been an ornament for many years.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The Gamester has been evening after evening the subject of admiration through the past week, to large and respectable audiences. This evening will be the last opportunity we have of seeing it, least, that will be in the power of those who have not yet beheld this magnificent spectacle. Numerous changes have been made in the cast of performances, and a new piece introduced, with all the attractions art and skill can bring forth.

The performances of Mr. Vandenhoff, in New York, are spoken of in terms of high commendation.

The London papers announce that Madame Vestris, and Charles Matthews, son of the gentleman of that name, have been engaged by Mr. Price for the Park Theatre, and will sail in August next.

Mr. Wm. N. Madden has produced at New Orleans a new drama, with the title, The Triumph of Texas, founded on incidents of the late Texan war. The whole production is said to be marked by great spirit and life; the character of D. Crockett is drawn with much skill.

A new Theatre is being erected at Natchez, the cost of which will be $60,000.

Miss Ellen Tree has terminated a very successful engagement at Vicksburg.

PAINTING.

There is perhaps no subject on which the opinions of men differ more, than on what constitutes the standard of beauty, and those who have attempted the definition, have only rendered it comparatively. In the examination of every picture a distinction should be made between the interests, the physical, and the mechanical beauty, each of which depend on different principles. The first is ideal, and is governed by the same general laws which apply to poetry, while the second has respect to the form of things, and requires for its successful development, an accurate knowledge of the figure of external objects, the distinctions of which cannot be reduced to fixed rules. The glittering heavens, the calm sea, the moon appearing through the fleecy clouds, the effulgence of the rising sun, the verdant landscape, with the towering mountains, affords to all a sensation of pleasure. In the same mysterious manner, a tempestuous ocean, a gloomy forest, or the darkness of night, impress the mind with a sentiment of sublimity. But in none of these is the charm of beauty consists we pretend not to explain, there is a harmony and adaptation in sensible objects, which to a correspondent emotion in the mind, which leads to a perception of the beautiful, with scarcely the consciousness of the operation.

The beautiful in works of art cannot at all times be distinguished with equal facility; and the more complicated the details are, the more difficult it is for the most experienced intellect to discover the excellence they may exhibit. It is only by diligent study and the contemplation of finished productions that a correct taste, and an accurate knowledge can be obtained of the principles which constitute beauty. In contemplating the human figure, we are struck with the different effects produced by the view of persons taken from the various classes of men. Health and freedom from pain have a powerful effect on our perception of the beautiful. A man whose stature is equal to eight times the length of his countenance, is usually deemed when the proportion is only six. The Persian or the Georgian is more beautiful than the Laplander. An easiness in the attitude is necessary to grace. A stone; or a child whose height is in the ratio of five times the size of the head to the whole stature, is equally pleasing. But we frequently confound two distinct things in our minds when viewing a painting; the vivacity, the simplicity, and the affectionate attachment of the infantile state, become insensibly connected with the representation of a child. The mind in this case contemplates another object, than that which is made on the canvas. Even in the most correct representations there is frequently nothing pleasing; in portraits, by some deemed the highest species of art, a defect in some of the component parts will sometimes produce a favorable result. Whatever in itself is beautiful, and in this respect independent of external circumstances, will of necessity have some relation to human affairs, and as a well defined object, in the proportions and features by the keenest masters in their figures, are thought to be beautiful, not only because of prejudice, but for the reason, that they have corrected the defects which depend on the laws of nature. The head of an Apollo, or a Venus de Medici, or the Laocoon is without dispute conceded to be more pleasing than the best, in any known proportion, of the human race at the present time—This superiority in the ancient pictures is probably caused by the eyes being placed in the centre of the head. When the forehead of the face has a certain proportion to that of the nose, the beauty of the countenance has the most agreeable form.

It is not necessary that every feature should be regular and with precision, as perfection could always to be given to those varieties which exist in the skeleton, and more especially in the bones of the head, nor should we be indifferent to the traits of national character, and circumstances of a similar nature. Texas, the celebrated painter selected from the works of antiquity, and some of the more minute graces, and by their comparison and combination, he was able to compose the most magnificent picture, from what may be considered a good countenance the angle which a line drawn from the forehead to the chin makes with the base or nose, should be ...hundred degrees; and this the ancient Greeks chose as the angle for their portraits. As no basis to this proportion are known in modern times, may be doubted whether it is not ideal, and the more especially because neither the Egyptians, Persians, nor even the Greeks, have given such a form to their actual portraits. It is then a maximum in the theory, but not reduced into practice, and as there is a maximum so also is there a minimum. The dimension of this angle of the lord is produced. The best heads of the human species have the angle about eighty degrees.

In visiting a picture gallery there are some other interesting points worthy of notice, and which always attract and engage attention. The great difficulty in truly representing the human countenance, is caused by the ever changing states of the mind. Although the sense, legs, planning their different positions of the body, none of the expression of those emotions, the face is at all times the unerring index. Pliny informs us, that Zeuxis and Parrhasius, in order to represent the passions with success, and represented the delicate changes of feature produced by the various emotions of the heart. Love in the softness of the countenance constituted a great portion of the excellency of the fine arts among the ancients, and was by the beauty of its features, and ...ic, the dignity of the Pythian Apollo, and other celebrated works.

The fine arts were buried in the corrupt taste which prevailed in the middle ages, and continued so, until the fourteenth century when ...ture was again studied, and the productions of ...sixteenth centuries they were cultivated with vigor. In the year 1530, Paulio Lomazzo declared that the effects of the passions on the muscles of the human face, and with which all the ...minuteness pointed out the postures and contortions of the body. This department of the art ...the attention of Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael, who devoted much labor to the expression of the countenance. Le Brun in the middle of the seventeenth century, succeeded in reflecting this desired object with greater perfection than any of his predecessors. We do not ...to enter into this subject further, as what has already offered will have the effect of directing the attention of the casual observer to those principles on which the beauty and ...ity of a painting must depend. The true principles on which artists operate, have not been generally understood, nor have their productions received ...ir merited praise, their skilful execution should at tract. The means of acquiring information on this subject are extremely limited, and the few ...ks which have been written, afford but a ...fordad sufficient opportunity for study. It is therefore the more gratifying, that some of our artists have undertaken to lecture, and have proposed to present the result of their labors to the public inspection. A fair view of the state of the arts in this city, will be presented to the public by a visit, to the rooms of the Artists Fund-Society, at the corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets. The paintings and ...ty-fine drawings now displayed, embracing a variety of portraits of well known individuals.

The house of Mr. McGrady, West Milford, Passaic county, N. J. was burned to the ground on Saturday last, and three of his children perished in the flames. The oldest child was about six years of age, and the youngest an infant in the cradle.

The jail at Sandusky, Ohio, was broken open on Sunday last, and all the prisoners escaped.

Chicago, March 31.—*Melancholy Accident.*—We learn that on the morning of Thursday, the 29th ult. Captain Henderson, of the schooner Gen. Thornton, was knocked overboard by the boom of the vessel, while on her way to this port, and about five miles from the shore. Before assistance could be rendered, he was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.—*Journal.*

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

284 shares United States Bank,		104@104	100
154 do. Mechanics Bank,		47@50	3
175 do. Girard Bank,		67@68	50
25 do. Western Bank,		50	
50 do. Pennsylvania Bank,		4.50	400
83 do. Farm. & Mech. Bank,		60	3
50 do. Kensington Bank,		47@48½	4
81 do. Vicksburg Bank, Miss.		60@61	
50 do. Commercial Bank,		84	100
1 do. Union Bank, Tenn.		80@	
2 do. Bank of Penn. Dist.		84	
2 do. Pennsylvania Insur. Co.		127	
2 do. Commercial Bank,		84	
20 do. Schuylkill Nav. Co.		16½	50
50 do. Susquehanna Canal,		8	
40 do. Mech. Tradesmens's Loan Co.		17	
1 do. Bank of Penn. Dist.		84	
1 do. Camden & Amboy R. R.		124	100
1 do. Lewis Cagle & F. Town,		72	25
10 do. Grand Trust,		84	
24 do. Mar. H. R. R.		57	
3 do. Philadelphia Gas Co.		134	

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

April 13, received from	April 17,	
Thos. K. McIlvaine,	10 00	John Gratwick, asst.
Thos. K. McIlvaine,	10 00	J. D. Bustle,
Geo. H. Bell, Esq.	5 00	M. D. Conklin,
Samuel Dickson,	6 00	J. S. Carswell,
John Binns,	5 00	Wm. Hamilton, per cent. Gaz'r.
April 14,		T. Fisher, Esq.
James W. Hoff,	5 00	A. Kelly, Esq.
Adam Peters,	10 00	R. K. Kellogg, Esq.
W. M. Levy, nett, postage 50 cts.	9 50	John McMenamin, nett,
C. W. James,	10 00	John McMenamin,
John White,	1 25	April 18,
Jos. Hazelhurst,	5 00	Benjamin Butler, Esq.
S. P. Morton, Esq.	5 00	John A. Cobb,
Thomas Eaton, Esq.	5 00	Wm. Smith, Esq.
Thomas Eaton, Esq.	5 00	Wm. Smith, Esq.
Wm. Smith, Esq.	5 00	Wm. Smith, Esq.
M. Farrowell, Esq.	2 00	Richard Boyd,
April 15,		April 19,
B. G. Eason,	10	J. R. D. Barnes,
A. K. Sparrow,	5 00	Wm. Hall, Esq.
C. M. Cooper, Esq.	5 00	J. E. Yeager,
Charles S. Jay, esq.	5 00	Fred'k. Fraley,
Nathan Rice, Esq.	5 00	John H. Wakefield,
Hannah Hollingsworth,	2 00	Jos. Hazelhurst,
Joshua H. Purnell,	2 00	J. M. Campbell, Esq.
D. Peirs, Esq.	2 00	Miles J. Fletcher,

CHESNUT Street THEATRE.

Last night but 2 of Miss Mary Elizet'h Maywood.

This Evening, April 21,
Will be presented, the admired piece, called
FAZIO.
Bianca, Miss M. E. Maywood

To conclude with a favorite
COMIC PIECE.

AMERICAN Walnut Street THEATRE.

This Evening, Saturday, April 21.
For the last time here, will be presented, Lord Byron's beautiful Dramatic Tale of
MANFRED.

In which a most powerful double Company of Dramatic and Equestrian Performers, each one of the first order, for Attractive Novelty will appear, and every incident of the Tale will be

The Castellan of Lauenwald, Mr. Amherst, Ezaldorf Mr. Cooke, Count Manfred, Mr. Cooke, Count Manfred, Count Pointner, Mr. Cooke, Jr., Dreibeim, Mr. Gates Rudolph, Mr. Gates, Hermann, Mr. Gates, Jr., Count Hartenstein, Mr. Bell, Baron Rodolf, Mr. Bell, Jr., Master Harting, Adam Klopf, Mr. Turner, Mr. Rodolf, Mr. Turner, Jr., Abbot Mr. Bell, Monk, Mr. Bell, Jr., Forester Mr. Gates, For the other numerous characters see bills of the day.

Previous to the Tragedy, a Grand Overture.

On Monday next, a new, grand Melo drama and Military Equestrian Spectacle, in which will appear every act or appropriate scenery, music, dresses, &c. &c. &c. called the Siege of Lille, or the Fall of Napoleon, which will appear in their regular characters.

ALMANAC.

APRIL. 1838.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S PHASES.
21 Saturday,	5 19	6 41	11 56
22 Sunday,	5 17	6 42	0 M. S.
23 Monday,	5 15	6 43	7 10
24 Tuesday,	5 14	6 44	1 24
25 Wednesday,	5 12	6 45	3 3
26 Thursday,	5 11	6 46	3 3
27 Friday,	5 9	6 47	3 3
28 Saturday,	5 8	6 48	3 3

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

CORRECTED DAILY.

CANADA MAIL closes at 5 P. M. Eastern closes at 5 P. M. Southern closes at 5 P. M. Western closes at 5 P. M. Northern, 5 & 7 P. M. Western and S. W. at 5 P. M.

Elder F. Plummer will preach and administer the Ordinance of Baptism, at 3 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all who feel disposed to attend, and will attend to-day.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. JAMES M. SHIELDS, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Michael Ege.

On Tuesday evening, 17th inst. by the Rev. H. Kurtz, Mr. JOHN L. DUNLAP, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Peter Ege.

On Thursday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. WILLIAM H. MORRIS, to Miss MARGARET A. BARNES, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. JOSEPH H. MORRIS, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Michael Ege.

On Thursday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. JOSEPH H. MORRIS, to Miss MARGARET A. BARNES, of this city.

On Mount Holly, N. J. on Wednesday evening, 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Moorehouse, GEORGE HERBERT, of the city of New York, to Miss ANNA BRUA SHREEVE, of Mount Holly, N. J.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Heyslop, Mr. ALEXANDER W. WEBB, formerly of Pittston, to Miss HANNAH KILBRETH, of Baltimore.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lansdowne, Mr. FRANKLIN PLATT, to Miss CHARLOTTA ANNA HOLLINGSWORTH, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Hollingsworth, all of the former place.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bertine, HENRY H. SITLER, of Philadelphia, to LUCRETIA B. FINNIMAN, of Baltimore.

DIED,

On Sunday morning, 15th inst. Mrs. SARAH PEARSALL, aged 70 years.

On Sunday evening, 15th inst. in the 85th year of her age, RUTH D. SMITH, long a respectable member of this city.

On Monday morning, 16th inst. after a short but severe illness, SARAH, wife of Mr. Joseph Bell.

On the 14th inst. at the residence of Wm. Levis, Esq. Germantown, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROSS, in the 84th year of her age.

On Saturday morning, 14th inst. after a short illness, in the 6th year of his age, EDWARD MONTGOMERY, son of Mr. Edward Montgomery.

On Sunday morning, 15th inst. of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. SARAH ANN, wife of Mr. Joseph Gilbert, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 14th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Mr. Jacob Hoffman, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH CLARKE, aged 70 years.

On Sunday morning, 15th inst. at the residence of her father-in-law, J. H. Jones, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, wife of Mr. Thomas Jones, in the 24th year of her age.

On Saturday, 14th inst. Mrs. EMMA G. daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Harris, aged 23 years.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, J. H. Jones, on Sunday morning, 15th inst. Mr. ROBERT BARLOW, late of Londonderry, Barking, England, aged 23 years.

In Camden county, New Jersey, on Wednesday, 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH COOPER, wife of Mr. James C. and Mary Ann Mayo, aged 4 months and 5 days.

At Canonsburg, South Carolina, on the 3d inst. in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. RICHARD P. ANDERSON, of New York city, and for many years merchant at Mobile.

In Havana, on the 5th of March, Mr. JAMES PEARSALL, aged 30 years, a native of this city, son, for the last three years of New Orleans.

On Thursday, 12th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH LANGSTROTH, formerly a resident of this city, in the 72d year of her age.

There were 97 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 37 of which were adults, and the following is a list of some of the principal diseases:

Apoplexy,	1	Inflammation of the Brain,	1
Burns,	1	Inflammation of the Bowels,	1
Cholera Infantum,	1	Inflammation of the Lungs,	3
Consumption,	15	Old Age,	1
Convulsions,	3	Scarlet Fever,	1
Croup,	1	Teething,	1
Dropsy in the Head,	1	Typhus Fever,	1
Drowned,	1	Unknown,	1
Hooping Cough,	1		

Sheriffalty.

WE are authorized to say that JOSEPH SNYDER of W. Ward Ward, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, at the ensuing election.

FRANKLIN PARK BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
Burlington County, New Jersey.

THIS Institution is situated about four and a half miles from the city of Burlington, and one mile from Jacksonville Mount Holly. The situation being peculiarly pleasant and healthy, and the buildings and accommodations are supplied in every respect with materials for the convenient and comfortable accommodation of pupils.

The Latin and Greek languages, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are also taught in the school.

The course of instruction in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, is delivered during the Autumn and Winter. Instruments, Models, and Apparatus, for illustration are obtained, and illustrated by experiments.

The terms for Tuition, Boarding, Lodging, Fuel and Lights, Iron and Iron, are $60 per quarter of 12 weeks. Each pupil will be at liberty to choose the use of the Mount Holly and Mount Clare Books for reading, or the use of the Library. Other Books and Stationary are supplied at the usual prices.

There will be two vacations in each year, the one of three weeks commencing during the first week after the Fourth month (April), and the other of three weeks commencing during the first week after the Tenth month.

The Subjects to be furnished with their own towels, and one dozen pocket handkerchiefs, which are usually marked.

MATTHEW McVAUGH,
BENJAMIN B. DEACON.

Refers to
John Gummere, Philadelphia.
Samuel R. Gummere, Robert Thomas, Geo. B. Deacon, Burlington.
Kimber & Sheridan, 8 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia.
John Ingelman, Commission Merchant, do.
Dr. M. H. Smith, corner 6th and Vine, do.
Thomas Kimber, 8 S. Fourth st. do.
Daniel Valentine, 199 N. 4th st. do.
Richard Boyd, Jr. 410 or 600 Market st. do.

REFERENCES.
In Philadelphia—Rich. Wellings, Conveyancer, 96 Arch st.—Dr. Isaac Parrish, Jos. McClure, Esq. Jos. Parrish, Esq. Wm. Parrish, Esq. Wm. Parrish, Jr.
In West Chester—T. Haines, Esq. T. S. Hale, Esq. Wm. Darlington, Esq. Dr. Chas. Evans, Superintendent of Public Schools.
In Wilmington, Del.—Dr. Jos. Tatnall.
In Salem, N. J.—Dr. Isaac Parrish, Jr. Mahlon Sickler, Esq. Wm. Wilson, Esq. Dr. Jos. Parrish.
In Burlington—Dr. Jos. Gibbons, Conveyancer, Wm. Allinson, Esq. Dr. Jos. Parrish, Esq. Dr. Jos. Gibbons, Jr. Dr. Jos. Parrish, Jr

The Olio.

Variety's the Spice o' Life,
That gives it a flavor.—Cowper.

A LOVE SONG.
[Barker milks the modern cow.]

Dear Kate, I do not swear and vow,
Or sigh sweet things, as many can;
But though my tip ne'er pleases the ears,
My heart will not disgrace the man.
I prize thee—aye, my bonnie Kate,
So firmly bind that bruiser can tie,
That I would break the stern at fate,
If it but let me polish and thee.

I do not promise that our life
Shall move an shade on heart or brow,
For human life and mortal strife
Would mock the falsehoods of such vow.
But when the clouds of pain and care
Shall touch us we are not divine,
My deepest sorrow then shall share,
And I will strive to lighten thine.

We love each other, but, perchance,
The moment of closest may run;
Where winds may chase the tender glance,
And angry flashes light our eyes.
But we must learn to check the frown,
To temper rather than to chase;
The worst have their faults to own,
And you and I, dear, have the same.

You must not like me less, my Kate,
For such an honest avant as this,
I love thee dearly, but I hate
The paling rhymes of "love" and "bliss,"
There's faith in all I've said or sung;
I woo thee as a man alone can woo;
And though I lack a honeyed tongue,
Thou'll never find a breast more true.

State Journal, Ohio.

A person in Oswego inopertinently accosted the late Bishop of Asaph, as follows:
"My Lord does the devil wear a wig like you or is he bare headed?" "Wait a while my man," said the prelate, "and you shall see."

PRETTY THICK AND THOUGH.—A down east paper says the fog is so thick in the Bay of Fundy, that the people make milestones of it. And no fewer part, (E. I.) it is so dense that the Yankees drive pegs in it, to hang their hats on!

HEAVY TALK.—"Look here, Sam Jonsing, is you gwoan to tho Unitarre to night?"
"No—is you?"
"Did I ax. Don't you see de great 'traction dere on de bill?"
"Yes I does. Say, nig, what's de name oh dat big posse down dere at de bottom?"
"Well, I can't zackly speccerly de name oh dat ere, but dey say it's one dat possesses de biggest kind of interstatuary.
"Dat's cuff—dat last 'spression of yours convinces me—I'm gwoan."

A FIGHT.—A small-sized strimmage came off between a couple of darkies. What caused the rumpus we know not—the first we heard of it was—
"What, sah, does, you say I se a liar?"
"Yes I does, I say you're a most scandalous liar, that's what I says."
"Take dat back—take it back, nigger. If you doesn't heart it I'll gib ye wes de nails in Frenes' natral's li...mind I tell ye."
"I spose you tinks you've gewin to scar me does ye? but you don't now.
"Wat! you won't take de obstructious word back?"
"I don't."
"Den take dat, you black nigger, for your interence,' at the same time giving him a bow o the nemice which nearly keeled him ater.

FATAL JOKE.—Never ask questions in a hurry.—"Tom a word with you."
He quick then, I'm in a hurry."
"What did you give your sick horse t'othe day?"
"A pint of turpentine."
John hurries home and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, who, strange to say drops off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day. "Well, Tom!" "Well, John what is it?" "I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Cæsar!"
"So it did mine!"

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

A GENTLEMAN SWEEP.—A crowd gathered short time since about the house of a chimney sweeper, who lives in Camden town, and was a mall cricket before the days of Cobbett; and instructed them, for the dingy tenant appeared with his every day complexion, and a whose scrubbrush thrown over his habiliments and he was busily engaged in clipping the grass with a pair of shears. When he raised his head to sneeze, it evoked laughter heartily at the singular figure he bore them.—"Why you warmint," said the sexton, "is the vulgar penalty." "what are you looking at in ter? It a nt so novelty for to see a gentleman cultivate his own veg etables, is it."

Not long since there happened to be at an evening party, a youth of a rather a say-nothing-the-rachet, who was so very uneasy in his chair, that every now and then he would rise, walk off a piece and back again, set down, etc. A practitioner deemed best him for some time, and at last marked to herself, that she would cause him to say something—and about the tone he was being, thereafter, she very sinnily removed the chair from under him. Lo and behold! down went the say-nothing youth, as easy and soft as might be expected. "My golly, vociferated he, 'I thought I was going through a hay mill.

SINGULAR FACT.—A late English paper mentions that Edward Swindler, a farmer of Pobelt had a steer, which fell ill, apparently affected by a sanguine manner, differing materially from the symptoms of any disease observed among cattle. It continued to grow worse for several days when it died. Mr. Swindler feeling astonished at so sudden a circumstance, it led him to have the body opened, when he found in the windpipe a large snake, three feet long. The reptile had its head close to the heart of the beast. It is conjectured that the snake had sprung into the mouth of the steer, whilst grazing in the pasture.

A certain bookseller of Paternoster Row—one of those who follow the trade of publishing from an instinct, went to Gibbon's lodgings, in his known street, one day to dun him, and was admitted. "Sir," said he, "I am now about publishing a history of England, done by writers and good hands; understand you have a pretty good kind of a knack at them there sort of things, and should be glad to give you every reasonable encouragement.
As soon as Gibbon recovered from his astonishment, and could muster up the use of his legs and tongue, he ran to the bell and summoned his servant, ordered him to *show that encourager of learning down stairs.*

It is curious that two of our best novelists returned to foreign lands. Smollett lies in the English burying ground at Florence, and Fielding in the suburbs of Lisbon. Scott, too, came home to die.

A NOSE SEWED UP BY MISTAKE.—Brandonne tells the following anecdote of the crafty and cruel Louis XI. of France. Once when in public, he perceived a certain courtier whom he knew to be ill affected to him. The monarch ordered his arrest. Tristan thought the object of the king's justice was a fat monk who stood near to the captain; accordingly the good monk was forthwith seized, sewn in a sack and thrown into the river.—The captain, who saw the mistake, had in the mean time fled to Amiens. The King reproached Tristan, who avowed the error. "Pardon Sire" exclaimed the monarch; "it was the best monk in my dominions. Let half a dozen masons be sent for and to-morrow

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.—Whether it be altogether safe and right to commit the youth of our own country for education to the care of British parents and guardians must decide. I found several of my young companions at Bonn and other Germans universities; but it makes no one lot to encounter much sound philosophy or sound sense, need be ensured among those who have returned from these seats of ingenuity and learning. But indeed there is the modern attraction of economy, in comparison at least with English colleges. At Oxford or Cambridge one of the rising generation must draw upon the paternal purse to the tune of 300£ per annum, as a moderate allowance. Even in Leyden, the annual expenses of academic residences amount to 100£ At Bonn and other free landowned; for the term consists of session for about 5½. But mark the considerations or counts! There is no domicile, properly so called—no inmate, kindly superintendence, no constant super or tenitor for degree of emulation—no examination except for degrees. Your son may reside wholly ignorant of the mysteries of the beer cellar and the mensurations—to let his chief collar be open and his stockers meet beneath his chin—and to enter, in reckless reliance on human reason, upon the dangerous approaches to indelicacy.

Alas, for the spirit of young Germany! Now —even now—as at the dawn of creation, the tree of knowledge and the tree of life grow side by side. A clear vision can discern them both. Of both no humble and a faithful heart may have fruition. But woe to him who, too intently straining after the branches laden with knowledge, turns his back upon the apples of life!

HOW TO MAKE A YOUNG WIFE OF AN OLD MAID.—The following true story might perhaps furnish matter for a little comedy, if comedies were still written in England.

It is generally the case that the more beautiful and the richer a young lady is, the more difficult are both her parents and herself in the choice of a husband, and the more offers they refuse. The one is too tall, the other too short, this not young enough, that not enough rich. Meanwhile one spring season after another, and year after year carries away first the bloom and then the charms of youth, and opportunity after opportunity. Miss Harriet Silwood was the beauty of her native town; but she had already completed her twenty-seventh year, and behold almost all her young female friends in one way or another had at one time or other discarded. Harriet began to be set down for an old maid. Her parents became really uneasy, and she herself lamented in private a position which is not a natural one, and to which those to whom Nature and Fortune have been suggestive of other gifts are obliged to submit. Harriet was, as we have said, was both handsome and very rich.

Such was the state of things, when her uncle, a wealthy merchant in the north of England, came on a visit to her parents. He was a jovial lively, straight-forward man, accustomed to attack all difficulties boldly and coolly. "You see," said her father to him one day, "Harriet continues single; and I am afraid that the reason why she is to large for her fortune you know; even in the scandal-loving town not a creature can breathe the slightest suspicion against her; and yet she is getting to be an old maid."

"There," replied the uncle, "but look you, brother, the grand point in every affair in this world is to seize the right moment. Nothing is ever done: it is a misfortune, but let the girl go along out of hand, and believe me that in three months I will return her to you as the wife of a man as young and wealthy as herself."

Away went the uncle with the uncle. On the way home, he thus addressed her: "Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer a child, nor wool, but Mrs. Lumley, my niece, a young, childless widow, and you will have the honour to lose your husband, Colonel Lumley. When a lumley dies he has exhibited for a year, by a fall from his horse while hunting."

"But uncle—"

"Let me manage, if you please, Mrs. Lumley. Your father has invested me with full powers. There, look you, is the mourning given to you by your late husband. Jewels and whatever else you need, your uncle will supply you with, and occasion yourself to cast down your eyes."

The latter artifice succeeded in the case of the wary bosse, he thus addressed her: "Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer a child